ennemee; Gov L. Manning of S. C. Lieut Maury. a the National Observatory Hon. W. Palk of Fensauce; Hon B F Whitner of Florida; Mr. Leiper from Februarie; Judge Bexter of Tennessee; Gen. Loslie Combs of Kenrucky, and Gen W. S. Harding. Among the fist of the gentlemen of the press in the city, we read the names of the editors of The Edgefield Advertiser, Greenville Patriot, Greenville Mountaineer, Kenner

Ce rier, Winnehoro Register, Chester Standard, Mim Edyle and Enquirer, Memphis Appeal, Memphis Wary, Nashville True Whig Nashville Gazette, Knozville Regis ter, Murfreesboro' Telegraph, and Besford Yeoman, with the reporters of THE NEW YORK TRIBUSE and Heroid and

the journals of Charleston. ie Del-gates met at the Market Hall, registered their es, and received their official "badges," from 8 to 104 ock. The badge is simply a piece of red sick ribbon at three inches in length, with the word DELEGATE ted on it in large Roman capitals.

he Delegates from the different States had State meetings he various hotels of the city at 9 o'clock, for the purpose he various hote is of the city at 9 o'clock, for the purpose learing their own officers. These meetings will be held y while the Convention sits, in order to obtain unity of on in the Delegates from each State.

he Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee Delegations met ac Charleston Hotel; the South Carolina Delegation is ne City Hall; and the Alabama and North Carolina Delegates at the Market Hall.

An advertisement "respectfully requested" the Reverdet Clergy of Charlesion, and those visiting the city, to attend the deliberations of the Commercial Convention, which it was announced would be convened at the Theater at 11 o'clock.

The Theater, after the Convention has left it, will offer

The Theater, after the Convention has left it, will offer

Its evening attractions in the persons of Soto the Spanish dancer, her partner Mr. Smith, and Mr. Buxton the comedian. The Histrionic Club and the Philharmonic Society will

The Histrionic Club and the Philiarmonic Secret, what also give evening enter noments. Powell's painting is here. On Thursday a dinner will be given in Hiberman Hall in honor of the Convention. On Wednesday evening a Convention ball will be celebrated at Military Hall. There is to be a regards, too and several steamhout excursions. All the public buildings and the Misseum of the The Carsions All the public buildings and the Museum of the College have been opened for the inspection of visitors. The Charleston Standard will print are thoweved extra copies of that journs! every day during the continuance of the Convention for the use of the Delegates, whose names have been added a masse to its free tist.

Thus, you see, if the strangers here are not happy and have a good time of it during the week, the fault will not be attributed to the citizens of Charleston.

The Theater is already prepared for the approaching discussion. On the stage are chairs and circular tables for the Precident and officers of the meeting. The parquet and boxes are to be occupied by Delegates. The galleries are to be adorned by a galaxy of female beauty.

THE CONVENTION

At 11 e clock the Theater was densely crowded. Cards. on each of which the name of a State was printed. were suspended over the boxes. Arknowns, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Florids, Kentucky, Alabams, T nnes ce, Georgia, Louisiar a, North Carolina. Virginia. District of Columbia, Maryland, and Obio were there represented A free ticket was for inshed by the proprietors of the Chester to adopt all the representatives of the Press to the evening performances during the week. There were very few laties present.

Mr. Heremissos, the Mayor of the City, opened the praceedings by calling the Convention to order, and laviting the Hon. W. C. Dawson, of Georgia, to occupy the Chair

The Rev Dr. HESSLE, an Epicopal clergyman, offered up a prayer. He was dressed in his Episcopal robes, and shoul at the right-hand side of the stage. The Mayor, as he addressed the meeting, stood on a tribune, placed in the center of the stage.

The Hon. W. C. Dawson arose in the boxes opposite the Mayor, and was received with a burst of applause. He said that he had already, on two different occasions, had the honor of presiding at these Comm-r fal Conventions. He thought, therefore, that he might be excused on the present occasion. Nothing would have induced him to accept the post at Memphis but his connection with the early history of these Conventions. His State bad been greatly bottored by this courtesy of the Convention in twice electing its representative to provide over the deliberations; but as there were handrede as fully able to discharge its daties as himself, he must decline the honor, and desire that it should be distributed to them. He then referred to the good effect wrought by these Conventions. Their objects were to develop our natural resources. He disclaimed the title of a sectional man; he had no desire to array one part of the country against the other, but simply to develop the commercial resources of the West. In rising, he added, he had no intention of making any other remarks excepting that he mast decline the honor of presiding over this assembly.

Col Seren of Tennessee, moved that a delegation of three from each State be elected to nominate general others, and that they report at 4 o'clock.

A DELEGATE moved that they report in half an hour. Carried as amended.

The Convention then commenced a general conversation among themselves, and appointed the requisite number of Delegates.

The Committee returned in due time with the names of the officers elected, and again nominated Gov. Dawson honored by this courtesy of the Convention in twice e'ect-

the officers elected, and again nominated Gov. Dawson as President.

as President.

Gov. Dawson was received with great applause. In accepting the office of Provident of the Convention, he did so, he said, with great citiidence. The labor devolving on the Chair was seldem appreciated by those who had sever filled it. It was a responsible situation. Chis Converse in the converse of the sever filled it. It was a responsible situation. This Convention, he contended, represents a great interest of a great section of the country. Those interests do not conflict with the interests of any other section. Its object is to unite in harmonious conversation the friends of section, which might result in benefit to her and three her to every other section. Look at its vast resource and fimited development, and then as patriots say wheth it is not requisite that the friends of this great secti and limited development, and then as parrows say as a lit is not requisite that the friends of this great section should unit to use all the powers they have to develop it. We of the South and South west have hitherts been engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and have had a happy and comparatively glorious career. We have left the task of exchanging commodiles to others, and confined ourselves to raising the material—rice, cotton and tobacco. We have done so because it was more profitable so to do than to engage in the transport with We have not operaged in the carrier trade hith hade. We have not engaged in the carrier trade hith erfo; but we must now engaged in the carrier trade hith erfo; but we must now engage in it because the growing population of the South requires greater diversity of employments, and the capital of the South a greater diversity of investment.

He then proceeded to enumerate some of the modes by which, as he conceived, the South would be here. by of investment.

The then proceeded to enumerate some of the modes by which, as he conceived the South would be benefitied, and auggested or alluded to them as likely to occupy the attention of the Convention. We must, he said, have our own export towns within the limits of our own section. This would enable the planter to save the additional taxation imposed on him, and consequently deducted from his profits, by the present mode of sending the goods into other States before they could be exported. How this was to be done he could not suggest, it was for the Convention to consider that. He spoke of the spirit of violence which characterized the South, and said that he hoped one effect of the Convention would be to extinguish this by accousing a spirit of emulation. He said that they ought to take an interest in internal improvements; by doing so the North had become powerful and rich, and the population of Georgia, "the Yankee State of the South, as it was called, had been greatly increased. They ought to examine whether from Baltimore to the Delia a port could not be found naturally qualified to be the export State of the South, and what artificial measures were necessary to make one so, if every port required some alterations. He asked why a line of steamers, aided by the governmental remuneracion for carrying the mails, did not ply between Europe and the South. He remarked that the \$500,000 annually spent by southern summer vaitors to the northern States. He showed the advantages that would arise from a system of internal improvements. He suggested also that the present rate of import duties be

ment in the southern States. He showed the advantages that would arise from a system of internal improvements. He suggested also that the present rate of import duties be either reduced or abolished by Congress.

He then discussed at considerable length the project for a Pacific Railroad and a Railroad across the Isalmus of Tehnsuftepee, a suggestion to establish a communication between the Southern States and South America, and other achemes. The next legitimate object of discussion, he said, would be the education of southern youth at home, in order—as he explained in a really able, paraphrasical style—that they might not run the risk they at present run of becoming advocates of human liberty instead of embryo slave owners, by attending the sominaries of the North. There was great applause when he mentioned

of becoming advocates of human liberty instead of embryo slave owners, by attending the seminaries of the North. There was great applause when he mentioned this tep: of discussion. He said that something ought to done by Government diplomacy for the cotion interest.

ggested that the Mississipi River be discussed from a catatic point of view. He hinted darkly about the Fol., but said that that question had better be left for the States themselves individually to settle.

A few resolutions of no gest importance were passed and others referred to the Committeer and a speech was delivered by Mr. Marshall of Mississippi, on education, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

DO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES TRACH THE FINAL SALVATION OF ALL MEN!

The above discussion, which lasted eight nights, the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, D.D., taking the affirmative and the Rev. Isase Wescott the negative, was last night brought to a close. There was a very large attendance in spite of the storie. The discussions on the closing night were, for the most part, summings up of those of the preceding Mr. Sawyer's reasoning stood thus God is infinitely wise, good and powerful; and as He created men for one only object, (this all admit.) to love Him, and thus be happy; this was His first great arpose with regard to all men. Is the purpose of the Al Powerful going to turn out a failure? Assuredly not! All

of Georgia: Gov. C. C. Clay of Alabama: Gov Jones | mea must fisally second with it; therefore all mon most finally be happy. But in what consists the highest happiness? In deing good voluntarily. Therefore that man -the power to do wrong as well as right; this power man abused, and for the abuse he is punished adequtely; this is the menning of all the threatenings of the Bible-but the are the threatenings of a God who is still the father of men, who uses punishment as a means toward his originately, not as an end, which it is by the orthodox of trine, not as an end, when it is by the october de-trine, and whose design must succeed. Josus Curist was sent, not to reconcile God to men by suffering for men, (for what justice would it be to have an innocent per-son suffer for the guilty?) but to reconcile mean to God, by resigning their home with the good relieves son suffer for the guilty!) but to reconcile mest to God, by raising their hopes with the good tidings or Gospel, of eternal loy for all, and by teaching them a pure morality. Thus, happiness being the great end, will be universal and eternal; punishment, being but a means, will be propertional to the exigency it has to serve, and cease when that exigency is satisfied. This position Dr. Sawyer supported by many quotations from Scripture. Such as "Every knee shall know, and every tongue con-"fess, and surely shall say, the Lord is my righteous "ness and strength." "Christ became partaker of flesh and "blood that He might destroy death, and him which hash "the power of death; that is the devil." (Therefore the devil is to be destroyed.) "Every creature which is in heaven, and in the earth, and under the earth, and on "the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saving blessing and home, see, forever and ever." Having thus argued that endless punishment is unscriptural and wholly live-

"and honor, &c., forever and ever." Having thus argued that encloses punishment is unscriptural and whosly are conclished with the infinite wisdom and goodness of God, who must have known the end when making men. Dr. Sawyer argued that the belief darkens and sours the mind, (which be corroborated by admissions to that effect from many eminent orthodox divines) and has a bad effect on morals. The latter estatement he supported by noticing that the large majority of criminals are Roman Catholics, who believe faithfully in hell. He also noticed that the number of evacyatical ministers in State prisons exceeds that of Universalists, lay or derical so imprisence.

Mr. Wescott took up the following ground: He admitted God's wish that all-hould be blessed, but denied that the wish amounted to a decree, and fortified his cential by

Mr. Wescott took up the inhowing ground: The same ted God's wish that all should be blessed, but denied that the wish amounted to a decree, and fortified his cenial by a critical analysis of the original words. Man were left free to choose virtue or vices they chose the latter, and they became deserving of infinite punishment. But Christ volunteered to come and atone for their size. This Christ volunteered to come and atons for their size. This transfer of the penalty to one not guilty, while it satisfies divine justice, is not ruinous to the atoner, as their due punishment would be to the human race. Christ came offering mercy through grace, those who accept, believe and are haplized, shall be saved; these who do not, shall be durined everlastingly. This doctrine he supported by numerous quotations from Scripture, such as the story of Lazarus; the passages of Ravelations which threaten idelary and several other clauses with fire and brimstone.

He contended that men carnot judge of God's mercy and justice. The Paulmist says: "God's ways are too high "for him;" and God has desired "the potsherd of the "earth to strive with the potsherd, but not with their

The observations of the several disputants occasionally elliped the applause of the ancience, which they embeav-owd to represe, and at the close they complimented each other on the gentlemanly manner in which each had con-

ducted his argument. A challen, a given by Dr. Sawyer, to argue "The question whether the Scriptures teach damnation," was accepted by Mr. Wescott.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTY EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK LADIES BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Thirty eighth Anniversary of the above Society took place yesteriay at noon, in the room of the Board of Managers New Bible House. The attendance of ladies was very large, and the proceedings seemed to excite much interest.

interest.
The Chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM:
Mrs. John Weht's and Mrs. Oliv. Secretaries.
The Rev. Dr. Hollolle read a portion of the Scriptures.
A preser by the Rev. Dr. Dr. Witt followed.
Mr. Joseph Hyde read the Reports. We extract the

Mr. Joseph Hyde read the Reports. We extract the following:

During the past year we have collected \$6,330.41, of which amount \$25.50 have been paid for 6th es and Testaments distributed under the direction of the Board less in a surplus of \$5.460.55 to be said over to the Purent Society. We have collected \$55 for been additionally the part of the part of the part of the part of the same we made to Mission Sancay Schools—and, from the seed that sown we may expect a rich harvest. We draw more an appropriation of 5 Bobles and 100 Testaments to the sec every of the fittle Society to supply individual testames of destination, among persons who come to the Depositors for from

Following the reports was an address by the Rev. Mr. Reed. Fastor of the Seventh st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng also delivered an able address The following officers were nominated for the year 1854: Mrs. David Codwie, First Directress, Mrs. Wm. B. As-r. Second Directress, Mrs. John Warts, Recording Sec-tory, Mrs. Dr. Olin Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jacob for, Second Priceres, and Arts Jacob Le Roy, Ireasy, Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Treasurer, &c. After singing the Doxology, the Roy. Dr. Basus gave lds henediction, and the meeting dispersed.

THE FIREMEN AND COAL PASSERS. The members of this body met again last night at Kerregan's Hendunariers, Whate st. The men reported that the Savannah line, the Fall River line, and the Vanderbelt line, in addition to those already reported, had agreed to give the wages. The meeting adjourned, to be called again only by special notice.

emove it is seld manner at the expense of countered.

It is not leading Streets.

Its Mr Free—That Bergmee Laban be appointed a Commissioner.

of Berds. To Committee 38 Salaries &c.
By Mr Pinckney That the Clera of this Board be and is hersby
histonical in making his monthly scholdle or returns to the Controller of the americance of mesobers that he thereto specify the dars
of attendance by dars, in respect to each and every momber re-

turned. Adopted.

From Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies referring lobed of little of payement in Greenwich st. and Broadeas from 14th Chiefs, stating that he would have advertised for proposals to a sea them but has deferred action in when of resolutions to payift grants blocks, and saking action as to matter. To Committee ects.

If you a resolution requiring the Counsel of the Corneration before the Board the laws in firee relative to the Iquor tradic, before the presented by that officer. From that document we transport the following symposis of the power of the Municipal Legis-

is are

1. The Common Compellare authorized from time to time to pass much ordinances to regulate facetus, as they may down suitable and accessive to preserve the good order and welfare of the City.

11. The Mayor Naldermen and Council man of the District, or a majority of them, have the power to grad and revove licenses.

111. The penalty of the bond of \$1.25 upon the because being issued by recordable.

The pensity of \$25 for selling liquor at retail without Hoomse

IN. The pensity of \$120 for selling liquor at retail without House is also recoverable at law.

V. The pensity of \$2.50 imposed by a law of the State for the sake of liquoses. Sunday, is also recoverable at law.

VI. The distribution to the part of the Corporation Attorney in enforcing these pensities arises principally from the want of sufficient prior. The Police Department is required by two conserve and report all violations of the State law or ordinances of the City, and yet is member are prombited from nutsing any liquid store while on other tree has they are supported by that degree of priors in charge in the prior rate that they are supported by that degree of prior increasing the reconstruction. If larger powers were given to the Police Department for the discovery of visiothous of the Excise laws, and if the Mayor, Allocamen and Connellment is each Obstrict would promptly heat and determine every complaint and if the books were proposely sent by them to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution. I am not sware that anything more could be done to redress or repress existing evils and revisiting laws.

VII. The members of the Board of Connellment have no market—risposed and the redoct a law or ordinances. The power to such a law on the second or revolutions of the laws or ordinances. The power to see a classification of the laws or ordinances. The power to some or revolutions of the laws or ordinances. The power to some or revolutions of the laws or ordinances. The power to some or revolutions of the laws or ordinances when the concrete ordinance and or ordinances.

munimen of the District and cannot be enumerimen of all or a portion of them.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Fire Department adverse to securing Latting Discretators for a bell tower; in favor of dismissing complaint of fagine Co No Sagainst Engine Co No Sagainst Engine Co No Sagainst Engine Co Al Sadopted (Larl Vanderbillt to Engine Co 14. Il adopted (Larl Vanderbillt to Engine Co 14. Il adopted (Of Committee on Forries, in favor of directing the New Jersey Of Committee on Forries, in favor of directing the New Jersey and Pransportation to the table, to be printed.

Of Committee on Farries, in favor of directing the New-Jersey, to B. and Transport. Oc to establish a ferry a rise foot of Dashrossesi. N. R. Laid on the table, to be printed.

Of Committee on Lands and Places arisense to peritions of A. Weoding and others that application be made to repeal the act of Weoding and others that application be made to repeal the act of the committee on Raince of Observators agains. A Jonesd. Of Committee on Committee along passengers to easiest, without extra charge, to concret disondersy and Canales, or corner of Church and Bardon Streets. In favor of render to be in Broadway, or Committee of the Whole Mr. Mathet in the class. Several papers which had been referred to the Whole. Mr. Mathet in the class.

The Board then went this Committee of the Whole Mr. Mathet in the class.

The Board then went this Committee of the Whole Mr. Mathet in the class.

The Board then and reported.

Mr. Jungstran in the chair.

Report in favor of cower in Fitneenthall, between Saventh and Eignthews. Adopted. B. Oliver 500 for acting as door-keeper.

anth ave. Adopted in favor \$100 for acting as door-keeper. ed on the Juckson's call of the House was ordered, when notion of Mr. Juckson's call of the House was ordered, when the following members were ascertained to be absort, viz Mossra. Lee, Furdy Vermelye, Heckley, the President, Won H. Pinckney, Lambrochi, Godfrey, McClave, Curry, Moller Pinckney, Lambrochi, Godfrey, McClave, Curry, Moller

The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon, at So'clock.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charlotte Frelinghuysen, President of Ritgerts College, was attended yesterday by a large concourse of friends. A lengthy procession was formed at the residence of the President, composed of the clergy of the piace, the Trustees of the College, the Professors of the College and Seminary, the family and citizens generally, and moved to the Second Reformed Dutch Church. A discourse was preached by the Rey. Mr. Woodbridge. rally, and moved to the Second Reformed P.
A discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge,
A discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge,
the peater, and the Rev. Mr. Demarcist and the Rev. Dr.
Knox officiated. The interment was in the barial ground
of the First Presbyterian Church, near the graves of Drs.
Livingston and Condit, former Presidents of the College.
[Newark Advention Links.] ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN AND AMERICA. peli on the fifth.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

WAR DECLARED BY ENGLAND & FRANCE

d theree by steam to Gallipoli. The Sultan has betrothed his daughter, the Princess mirch to Illami, eldest on of the Viceroy of Egypt TWO THOUSAND RUSSIANS DROWNED.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED. taking coundings. The weather was very fine. A disparch of the 5th March from Odessa states that a COTTON LOWER-CONSOLS 85].

Dates to April 1.

By the arrival yesterday of the United States Mail steam-ship Hermann, Capt. E. Higgins, we are in receipt of our usual files of journals and correspondence conveying news of four days later date than received by the last Liverpool steamer. By the America we have three days yet later, or to the let April

The Hermann left Bremen on the 20th, and Southampton on the 29th uit. She brings a large number of passangers and a very valuable cargo of continental m-robe cluding 450 tuns from Germany, 200 tuns from Havre and

a quantity of British goods. The American bark Kanawha, Capt. Marshall from Buenos Ayres, was discharging her cargo at Southampton and had been chartered through Movare Croskey & Co.

of Southampton, for a voyage to Cadiz and the Plate. She would sail about the 8th April. We have, through House's Telegraph from Halifax, the

The R. M. steamship America, Capt Lang from Liverpool on Saturday, April 1, arrived as Halifax yesterday

morning at 3 o clock. The Collins steamship Arctic, from New York on the 18th March, arrived out at 1 A. M on Thursday the 19th ult. The Cunerd screw stramer Tenerific sailed from Liverpool on the 18th for Malta and the Cambria from Kingston.

sailed on the same day.

The 5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards were daily ex-

pected to embark at Liverpool.

The Hermann was detained at Bremerhaven two days in consequence of a heavy gale of wind. Her coaling at Southampton had in convequence to be effected with extraordinary dispatch.

This steamer brings the news so long expected of the preliminaries to a formal declaration of war by England and France against Russia. The Hon Capt. Blackwood, the British Cabinet courier who was charged to deliver the British ultimatum to the Czer, returned to London at 10 o'clock P. M. on the Sith ult. He arrived at St. Potersburg on the 13th March and delivered his message, waited until the expiration of six days and on the 19th began his homeward journey. The Emperor himself had left the capital Helsingfors in Fin and, after he became acquainted with the nature of the summons, and before the actual acrival of the courier who was the bearer of it. Count Nosselrode, however, was instructed to inform the Consuls of England and France that to the summons to evacuate the Principalities no answer would be returned. In consequence of this, the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons brought down a message on the 27th ult from the Queen, announce ing the failure of negotiations carried on by her Majosty in concert with her adies, with the Emperor of Russia, and the consequent necessity of adopting other measures to repress the unprovoked aggression on the dominions of a friendly power. Some further papers, the Queen an nounced, would be laid before the House, and her Majosty expressed her assurance that no erdeavor having been spared to maintain peace, relied upon the loyalty subjects and the bravery of her army and navy under the emergency which the non-fulfillment of her just expectations

had now occasioned. The Message in both Houses was listened to with the most breathless attention, and Friday the 31st ult. fixed for taking it into consideration and traming a reply. The Earl of Derby expressed a hope that on that day the Ministry would give full information respecting the past negotiations, the future objects of the war and the alleged protec torate which England and France were said to have united in establishing over Turkey Eurl Grey hoped the reply to the address would be so framed as to secure unanimity.

The London Gazette of Wednesday 29th, published according to precedent a declaration of the motives and ob-

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY, April 14, 1854.—Present: EDWIN J. BROWN, President, in the Chair.

By Mr. Clifton—That the Polime Commissioners appoint six additional polycemen for the Second Ward. To Committee on Police.

By Mr. Schenck—Premble strains the rail of the Histoner Realized being Trail, is found to be opening with resolutions that the Company take up and rail below Those, and relay in its stead the growned rail, and that they passe with the grames block itself the growned rail and that they passe with the grames block itself to growned rail and that they passe with the grames block itself to growned rail and that they passe with the grames block itself to growned rail and that they passe with the grames block in the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had placed Rasia in a state of war with France. The Emperor also declared that the whole responsibility of the rupture rested with the Russian Government. The message was received with contractions to some of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the present of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all the grames of the chair the grames of the contraction. the support of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all France, under the grave aspect of affairs. This intimation up with shouts of Vive Himpereur. Another communica-tion to the same effect was also made to the Senate, where vas received with the same enthuslasm.

The French Minister of Commerce had informed the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France that etters of marque will not be granted to American vessels. and that the Federal Government had declared to the Franch Minister that acts so contrary to the rights of nations would not be tolerated in the Union.

War having now been as good as declared, both by Great Britain and France, the preparations for hostilities were being histened by the British Government. It has been, finally decided to send the entire English cavalry force destined for the East through France, embarking it on the ish contingent force proceeds by that route. Eighty transports were to be attached to the British land force in the East, divided into three squadrons, each of which is to be under a seni r naval officer.

British steamer Sampson reports by telegraph that the Russians were abandoning their posts on the east coast of the Black Sea.

Souchum Kale was in fixmes, and the Circassians plun-

The Furious, steamer, was sent to gather further information. This is later than the explanation given in the British Parliament. The altied fleets remained at Beycos

preparations to attack Savastopol. The British frigate Retribution found the Sulina mouth of the Danube impassable Napler's first, at last accounts—the 19th March—was

There were rumors (not credited, however,) of Turkish

again under way, the supposed destination being to seize the Island of Aland. Kioge Bay is named as a rendez-Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at Berlin, tele-

graphed to Sir Charles Napier the declaration of war, with ructions to commence hostilities. The Russians were making stern preparations for hos-

It was supposed that the first collision would occur at

Alithe lighthouses and buoys are removed, and formidable fleets of gun boats are collected in shallow waters at the principal points. Masses of rock are dragged along the ice to intricate

parts of the Channel to block it when the ice shall melt. All the houses in Cronstadt not capable of defense are New batteries were erecting everywhere, and 200 addi-

tional gun-boats had been ordered forthwith The Casr and his sons were personally superintending the preparations. Discontent prevailed in Finland against the Russians, and

some arrests had been made. The accounts from Greece are unfavorable. The Turk ish Minister had demanded his passports and left Athens The Greek insurrection was reviving but the Turks hold the fortress, and have 8,000 troops in Epirus. They have as yet had only one or two unimportant rencontres with the insurgents. An Angle-French occupation of the country

commands of the English and French Governments.

Fifteen thousand French troops had a ready embarked. and the remainder of the army, 20,000, will be in Pareny by the lat of May. Four thousand were landed at Galli-

It was reported that the British land force was to be in-

The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Maita to Constantinople

The Roglish Cavary Regiments were to go to Marsollies

A division of the British fact, twenty three strong passed. the Great Bell on the morning of the 25th uit. They arrived off Kiel the next day. The Miranda was employed in

division of the Russian fice had just left Sevastopol with the object of provisioning and re-microing the Russian fores

dvices from Constantinople of the 18th March state that the Mufti refused to grant the felwah for the emancipation of the Christians. The Sultan went himself to request it. but without success. Mebsmet Pashs was intriguing against the Mufil and sided with the military.

The Treaty of the triple alliance between France, England and Turkey, was signed on the 19th March at Constantinople. The Saltan recognizes the right of property to the Rejahs and grants other concessions to them Treaty will be published at Constantinople after arrival of

A telegraphic dispatch dated Thralla March un, at noon, declares that 10,000 Ruesians had crossed the Danube near Gedschid. The Turks retreated before them. About 00,000 would have crossed by nightfail.

Another dispatch from Vienna of the 28th March, affirms positively that 35,600 Russians passed the Dannbe on the find without meeting with any resistance. General L ders was supporting these movements from Galatz

The Russians had suffered a defeat at the hands of the Turks on the 15th March, when Gen. Gorchavoff wished to depart from the Island opposite Tourtoukai. His troops had airendy occupied the bridge which had been built when some Turks fired upon it and destroyed it. The bridge was carried away by the current with all those upon it. The loss of the Eussians was 2,000 men. The Turks suffered no

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent London, Friday, March 24, 1854.

War has at length been declared. The Royal Message was read yesterday in both Houses of Parliament: by Lord Aberdeen in the Lords, and by Lord J. Russell in the Commons It describes the measures about to be taken as " active steps to oppose the en-" creachments of Russia upon Turkey." To-morrow The London Gazette will publish the official notification of war, and on Friday the address in reply to the message will become the subject of the Parliamentary de-

Simultaneously with the English declaration, Louis Napoleon has communicated a similar message to his Senate and Corps Ligislatif.

The declaration of war against Russia could no longer be delayed after Captain Blackwood, the bearer of the Anglo-French ultimatissimum to the Czar. had returned on Saturday last, with the answer that Russia would give to that paper no answer at all. The mission of Capt. Blackwood, however, has not been altegether a gratuitous one. It has afforded to Russin the month of March, that most dangerous epoch of the year, to Russian arms.

The publication of the secret c rrespondence between the Czer and the English Government, instead of provoking a burst of public indignation against the latter, as-ineredibile dectu-been the signal for the press, both weekly and daily, for congratulating England on the possession of so truly national a Ministry. I underthe possession of so truly national a Ministry. I understand, however, that a meeting will be called together for
the purpose of opening the eyes of a blinded British
public on the rest conduct of the Government. It is
to be held on Thursday next in the Music Hall, Storestrand Lord Pensonby. Mr. Layard, Mr. Urquhart,
etc. are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The Hamburger Correspondent has the following:

"According to advices from St. Petersburg, which arsived here on the 16th inst. the Russian Government proposes to publish various other documents on the Eastern

s to publish various other documents on the Eastern clon. Among the documents destined for publication some letters written by Prince Albert.

It is a curious fact that the same evening on which the royal message was delivered in the Commons, the Government suffered their first defeat in the present Removal bill having, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, been sejourned to the 28th of April, by a division of 200 to 183. The person to whom the Gov-ernment is indebted for this defeat, is no other than my Lord Palmerston. "His lordship," says The Times of this day, " has managed to put himself and his col-leagues between two fires (the Tories and the Icish Farts of the Holy Places and of the Church of the party) without much prospect of leaving them to settle it between themselves."

We are informed that on the 12th inst., a treaty of triple-alliance was signed between France, England and Turkey, but that, notwithstanding the personal application of the Sultan to the Grand Mufti, the latter ellication of the Suitan to the Grand Mutti, the latter imported by the corps of the Ulemas, refused to issue its fater smettoning the stipulation about the changes in the situation of the Christians in Turkey, as being in contradiction with the precepts of the Koran. Tass intelligence must be looked upon as being the more im-portant, as it caused. Lord Derby to make the follow-

oriant, ps. in glober varion:

"I will only express my earnest anxiety that the Government will state whether there is any truth in the report hat has been circulated during the last few days, that in his convention entered into between England, France and lurkey, there are articles which will be of a nature to establish the convention of the property of the control of the contr blish a protectorate on our part as objectionable at least, that which, on the part of Russia, we have protested

ggans;
The Times of to-day, while declaring that the policy
of the Government is directly opposed to that of Lord
Derby adds: "We should deeply regret if the bigotry
of the Mufti or the Ulemas succeeded in opposing any

serious resistance to this policy."
In order to understand both the nature of the relations between the Turkish Government and the spirit-ual authorities of Turkey, and the difficulties in which the former is at present involved, with respect to the question of a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte, that question which ostensibly lies at the bottom of all the actual complications in the East, it is necessary to cast a retrospective glance at its past his-

ry and development. The Koran and the Mussulman legislation emanating from it reduce the geography and etnography of the va-rious people to the simple and convenient distinction of two nations and of two countries: those of the Faith-ful and of the Infidels. The Infidel is "harby," i.e., the enemy. Islamism proscribes the nation of the In-fidels, constituting a state of permanent hostility be-tween the Mussalman and the missilization. tween the Mussulman and the unbeliever. In that sense the corsair-ships of the Berber States were the holy fleet of the Islam. How, then, is the existence of Christian subjects of the Porte to be reconciled with

own," says the Mussulman legislation, "surren-"If a town, says the Mussulman legislation, "surrenders by capitulation, and its habitants consent to become regula, that is, subjects of a Mussulman prince without abandoning their creed, they have to pay the khoratch capitation tax, when they obtain a truce with the faithful, and it is not permitted any more to confiscate their estates than to take away their houses. In this case their old thurches form part of their property, with permission to worship therein. But they are not allowed to erect new ones. They have only authority for repairing them, and to reconstruct their decayed portions. At certain epochs commissaries delegated by the provincial governors are to visit the churches and sanctuaries of the Christians, in order to macertain that no new buildings have been added under protext of repairs. If a town is compared by force, the inhabitants retain their churches, but only as places of abode or refege, without permission to worship. Constantinople having surrendered by espitulation,

Constantinopie having surrencered by expectation, as in like manner as the greater portion of European Turkey, the Christians there enjoy the privilege of living as rayahs under the Turkish Government. This privilege they have exclusively by virtue of their agreeing to accept the Museulman protection. It is, therefore, owing to this circumstance alone, that the Christians submit to be coverned by the Museulmans. Christians submit to be governed by the Mussauli according to Mussulman law, that the patriarch of Constantinople, their spiritual chief, is at the same time their political representative and their Chief Justice. Wherever, in the Ottoman Empire, we find an agolemeration of Greek rayahs, the Archbishops and Rishops are by less respectively. as yet had only one or two unimportant rencontres with the assurgents. An Angle French occupation of the country was not improbable.

Envoys were daily expected at Atheus with the final commands of the English and French Governments.

It was given out that several Nobles had joined the insur | the right of judging the rayahs of his Church, he delegates this right to the metropolitans and bishops, in the limits of their discours, their sentences being obligators for the executive officers, hadis, etc., of the Petre to carry out. The punishments which they hat the right to prouomee are times, imprisonment the basionade and exile. Besides, their own church gives them the power of excommunication. Interest of the produce of the fines, they receive ariable taxes on the civil and commercial law suits. Every hierarchich scale among the clergy has its moneyed price. The patriarch pays to the Divan a heavy tribute in order to obtain his investiture, but he sells, in his turn, the archbishopries and pishopries to the clergy of his worship. The latter indemnity themthe clergy of his worship. The latter indemnity them-selves by the sale of subaltern dignities and the tribute exacted from the popes. These, again, sell by retail the power they have bought from their superiors, and traffic in all acts of their ministry, such as baptisms, marriages, divorces, and testaments.

It is evident from this zapost that this fabric of the-cency over the Greek Christians of Turkey, and the whole standard of their scalar, but it has an all

whole structure of their society, has its keystone in the subjection of the rayah under the Koran, which, in its turn, by treating them as infidels—i.e., as a nation you abolish their subjection under the Koran by a civil emancipation, you cancel at the same time their subjeceinl, political and religious relations, which, in the first instance, must inevitably hand them over to Ruscia. If you supplant the Koran by a code civil, you must occidentalize the entire structure of Byzantine

Having described the relations between the Mussulman and his Christian subject, the question arises, what are the relations between the Mussulman and the

As the Koran treats all foreigners as foes, nobody will dare to present himself in a Mussulman counts without having taken his precautions. The first Euc pean werehants, therefore, who risked the chances of numerce with such a people, contrived to secure emselves an exceptional treatment and privileges ginally personal, but afterward extended to their nation. Hence the origin of capitulations. Capitulations are imperial diplomas, letters of privi-lege, octrored by the Porto to different European nations, and authorizing their subjects to freely enter Mohammedan countries, and there to pursue in tranquillity their affairs, and to practice their worship. They differ from treaties in this essential point that they are not reciprocal acts contradictorily debated be-tween the contracting parties, and accepted by them tween the contracting parties, and accepted by them on the condition of mutual advantages and concessions. On the contrary, the capitulations are one-sided concessions on the part of the Government granting them, in consequence of which they may be revoked at its pleasure. The Porte has, indeed, at several times nullified the privileges granted to one nation, by extending them to others; or repealed them altogether by refusing to continue their application. This precarious character of the capitulations made them an extendal course of diamates, of complaints on the part of val source of disputes, of complaints on the part of Embassadors, and of a predigious exchange of contra-cietory notes and firmans revived at the commence-

nent of every new reign. It was from these capitulations that arose the right of a protectorate of foreign powers, not over the Christ-ian subjects of the Forte- the rayabs-but over their co-religionists visiting Turkey or residing there as for-eigners. The first power that obtained such a Protec-torate was France. The capitulations between France and the Ottoman Porte made in 1535, under Soliman the Great and Francis I: in 1614 under Ahmet I, and nri IV; and in 1673 under Mustapha II and Louis XIV, were renewed, confirmed, recapitulated, and augmented in the compilation of 1740, called "ancient and recent capitulations and treaties between the Court of France and the Ottoman Porte, renewed Court of France and the Ottoman Porte, renewed and augmented in the year 1740, A. D., and 1153 of the Hedgra, translated (the first official translation sanctioned by the Porte) at Constantinople by M. Deval, Secretary Interpreter of the King, and his first Draggoman at the Ottoman Porte." Act. 32 of this agreement constitutes the right of France to a protectorate over all monasteries professing the Frank religion to whitever nation they may belong, and of the Frank likewed the Places.

iters of the Hol; Places. visiters of the Roi, Piaces.

Russia was the first power that, in 1774, inserted the capitulation, initated after the example of France, into a treaty—the treaty of Kainardji. Thus, in 1822, Napoleon thought fit to make the existence and maintenance of the espitulation the subject of an article of treaty, and to give it the character of synallaguatic

In what relation then does the question of the Holy Places stand with the Protectorate!

The question of the Holy Shrines is the question of

a protectorate over the religious Greek Christian com-munities settled at Jerusalem, and over the buildings possessed by them on the hely ground, and especially over the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. It is to be understood that possession here does not mean proprietership, which is denied to the Christians by the Koran, but only the right of usufruct. This right of asufruct excludes by no means the other communities from worshipping in the same place: the possessors having no other privilege besides that of keeping the keps, of repairing and entering the edinors, of kinding the boly lamp, of cleaning the rooms with the broom, and of spreading the carpets, which is an Oriential symbol of pessession. In the same manner now, in which Christianty culminates at the Holy Place, the question of the protectorate is there found to have its

Holy Sepulcher are possessed by the Latins, the Greeks, the Armenians, the Abyssinians, the Syrians, and the the Armenians, the Abyssmans, the Syrians, and the Copts. Between all these diverse pretendents there originated a conflict. The sovereigns of Europe who saw, in this religious quarrel, a question of their respective induced in the Orient, addressed themselves in the first instance to the masters of the soil, to fanatic and greedy Pashas, who abused their position. The Ottoman Porte and its agents adopting a most troublesome systeme de bascule gave judgment in turns faverable to the Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, asking and resulting and the contract of the contract o and receiving gold from all hands, and laughing at each of them. Hardly had the Turks granted a firman, achnowledging the right of the Latins to the possessio of a contested place, when the Armenians presente of a conteated place, when the Armenians presenced themselves with a heavier purse, and instantly ob-tained a contradictory firman. Same tactics with re-spect to the Greeks, who knew, besides, as officially re-corded in different firmans of the Porte and "hudjets" judgments) of its agents, how to procure false and pooryph titles. On other occasions the decisions of he Sultan's Government were frustrated by the upidity and ill-will of the Pashas and sub-learn agents a Syria. Then it became necessary to resume nego-iations, to appoint fresh commissaries, and to make new sacrifices of money. What the Porte formerly did from pecuniary considerations, in our days it has done from fear, with a view to obtain protection and favor. Having done justice to the reclamations of France and the Latins, it hastened to make the same conditions to Russia and the Greeks, thus attempting to escape from a storm which it felt powerless to encounter. There is no sanctuary, no chapel, no stone of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, that had been left

unturned for the purpose of constituting a quarrel between the different Christian communities. Around the Holy Sepulcher we find an assemblage all the various sects of Christianity, behind the reigious pretensions of whom are concealed as many political and national rivairies. Jerusalem and the Holy Places are inhabited by na-

tions professing religions: the Latins, the Greeks, Ar menians, Copts, Abyssinians, and Syrians. There are 2,000 Greeks, 1,000 Latins, 350 Armenians, 100 Copts, 2.000 Greeks, 1,000 Latins, 330 Armenians, 100 Copies, 20 Syrians, and 26 Armenians—3,490. In the Otto-man Empire we find 13,730,000 Greeks, 2,400,000 Ar-menians, and 200,000 Latins. Each of these is again subdivided. The Greek Church, of which I treated above, the one acknowledging the Patriarch of Constantinople, essentially differs from the Greco-Russian, whose chief spiritual authority is the Czar: and from the Hellens, of whom the King and the Synod of Athens are the chief authorities. Similarly, the Latins are subdivided into the Roman Catholics, United Greeks, and Maronites: and the Armenians into Grego-rian and Latin Armenians—the same distinctions hold ing good with the Copts and Abyssinians, prevailing religious nationalities at the Holy the Greeks, the Latins, and the Armenians. Church may be said to represent principally Latin races, the Greek Church, Slave, Turko-Slave, and Helenic races: and the other churches, Asiatic and Afri-

Imagine all these conflicting peoples beleaguering the Holy Sepulcher, the battle conducted by the monks, and the ostensible object of their rivalry being a star from the grouto of Bethlehem a tapestry, a key of a sanctuary, an altar, a shrine, a chair, a cushion—any ridiculous precedence.

In order to understand such a monastical crusade it.

indispensable to consider firstly the manner of their ving, and secondly, the mode of their habitation. "All the religious rubbish of the different nations," says

"All the religious rubbis of the cherent action," as a recent traveler, "live at Jerusalem separated from each other, bostle and jesious, a nomade population incessantly recruited by digrimage or decimated by the plauge and oppressions. The European dies or returns to European atter some years; the pashrs and their guaris go to Damaseus or Constantinople, a, the Arabs siy to the desert. Jerusalem is but a place where every one arrives

to pitch his tent and where nobody remains. Everybely in the heavy city gets his livelihood from his religion—the Greeze or Armenians from the 12,000 or 12,000 pligrims who rearly whit Jerusalem, and the Latins from the substitution and alms of their correligionists of France, Italy,

Besides their menasteries and sanctuaries, the Christian nations possess at Jerusalem small habitations or cells, annexed to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and eccupied by the monks, who have to watch day and night that holy abode. At certain periods these nearly are referred in their duty by their breakers. These colls have but one door, opening into the interior of the Temple, while the mank gunrdians receive their the Church are closed, and guarded by Turks, who

s between churchmen are the most veneme ons, said Mazarin. Now fairly these churchmen, who not only have to live upon, but live in, these sanctuaries To frish the picture, be it remembered that the

fathers of the Latin Church, almost exclusively com-posed of Romans, Sardinians, Neapolitans, Spaniards

and Austrians, are all of them jealous of the French

and Austrians, are all of them jeaced of the Proceedings protectorate, and would like to substitute that of Austria. Sardinia or Naples, the Kings of the two latter countries both assuming the title of King of Jerusalem; and that the sedemary population of Jerusalem of the sedemary population of Jerusalem. numbers about 15,500 souls, of whom 4,000 are Mussulmans and 8,000 Jews. The Mussulmans forming about a fourth part of the whole, and consisting of Turks, Arabs and Moors, are, of course, the masters in great the masters. every respect, as they are in no way affected with the weakness of their Government at Constantinople. Nothing equals the misery and the sufferings of the Jews at Jerusalem, inhabiting the most filthy quarter of the town, called haretheleathoud, in the quarter of it, between the Zion and the Moriah, where their dist, between the Zien and the Moriah, where their synargenes are situated—the constant objects of Mussimman appression and intolerance, insulted by the Greeks persecuted by the Latins, and living only upon the scanty aims transmitted by their European brethren. The Jews, however, are not natives, but from different and distant countries, and are only at transfer to Jesusalem, by the leafer of inhabiting the tracted to Jerussiem by the desire of inhabiting the Valley of Jehocaphat, and to die on the very places where the redemptor is to be expected. "Aftenting eath." says a French author, "they suffer and Their regards turned to that mountain of pray. Their regards turned to that mountain of Moriah where once rose the temple of Lobanon, and which they dare not approach, they shed tears on the misfortunes of Zion, and their dispersion over the world." To make these Jews more miserable, egland and Prussia appointed in 1-40, an Anglican England and Prussia appointed in bishop at Jerusalem, whose avowed object is their conversion. He was dreadfully thrashed in 1845, and the Jews, Christians and Turks. He specied at alike by Jews, Christians and Turks. may, in fact, be stated to have been the first and only cause of a union between all the religious at Joru-

It will now be understood why the common worship of the Christians at the Holy Places resolves itself into a continuance of desperate Irish rows between he diverse sections of the faithful; but that, on the other hand, these sacred rows merely conceal a probattle, not only of nations but of races; and that the Protecterate of the Holy Places which appears ridica-lous to the Occident but all important to the Ocientals is one of the phases of the Oriental question incessantly reproduced, constantly stifled, but never solved. THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

| From the Supplement to The Landon Gazetta of Tuesday, March 18. DECLARATION. It is with deep regret that Her Majesty acnounces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve

for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace. The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Rassia against the Sublime Forts has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the, Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the Frenck, and the King of Prussia, as well as Her Majesty, considered just and equipable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honor of her Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defense of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose

dignity and independence are assailed. Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which Her Majesty has

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which His Higheess had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Hely Places of Jerusalem and its reighborhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head Justice was done, and Ricr Majesty's Embassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But, while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menchiked to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jeru the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jeru salem. Prince Menchikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavored, as far as possible to conceal from Her Majesty's Embarsador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, effected, not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances had been given to Her Majesty—one, that the mission of Prince Menchikoff only regarded the Holy Pieces: the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects Her Mejesty's just expectations were disappointed.

In both respects Her Mejesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own ever a large portion of his subjects, and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when Her Majesty learned that on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menchisof declared that the refused of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seaking a guarantee by its own power. Her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should have Malta, and, in cooperation with that of His Majesty the Emperor of the French take up its station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character Her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Embassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands. Her Majesty deemed it right, in conjucation with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the demands the Majesty demands and the Principalities.

rights of the Sutan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's Note to Redshid Pasha of the 19th (31st) of May, and restated in his dispatch to Baron Brunow of the 29th of May (lat of June), which amounced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The dispatch to Hur Majesty's Embassador at Constanting of the Suthovizing him in certain specified contingencies

The dispatch to Her Majesty's Embassador at Constantinople, authorizing him in certain specified contingencies tolered for the British fleet, was dated the list of May, and the order sent direct from England to Her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2d of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined equadrons were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the Note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menchikoff on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavin and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but, when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his andoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria. France and Pruesia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan, and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But, as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate sipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers—once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte—once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinopie on the list of December, and approved at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte—once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinopie on the Jist of December, and approved at Vienna on the 18th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honorable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfore in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by t

and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of pol-